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EYES NOW ON
THE SOCIALISTSTheir Growing Vote the
Political Problem of
the Present Day.

RESULTS LAST NOVEMBER

Increased Strength Following
the Change in the Policy
of the Party.Will the Tide of Socialism Continue to
Rise, Politicians Are Asking. Quick
Growth of the Present Movement a
Contrast to the Slow Progress Made
by the Socialist Labor Party Over
400,000 Votes for Debs for President
in 1908. Over Half a Million Cast
Last Election for Socialist Candidates.
The Party's First Congressman Won
Effect Socialist Candidates Had
on the Fortunes of the Republicans.

For several years the political managers of the two great dominant political parties of the country, Republican and Democratic, have been watching the Socialists. They have viewed the socialist movement with something like the interest which political managers years ago gave to the rise of greenbackism, populism and free silver at 16 to 1. While these three latter movements were to a certain extent ephemeral in their effect upon the two great parties of the nation they were none the less disturbing to the calculations of political managers. The marked increase in the socialist vote for the last ten years has become the political problem of the present day.

The very heavy increase in this vote within the last two years has in fact become a disturbing factor in the inner circles of the two great parties, Democratic and Republican. Within the last few months, and especially since election day in November, those vitally interested in the political future have been in a quandary as to whether the rising tide of socialism as indicated in the actual vote is to swell to greater volume or like the movements which represented greenbackism, populism and free silverism it is to reach a certain crest and then to subside and eventually fade away and become only a memory like greenbackism, populism and free silverism.

Precisely the first evidences of socialism in the United States were observed in the political epoch which closed the presidential career of Ulysses S. Grant in 1876. At that time most of the socialists were German immigrants. Later on the socialist movement gained a little headway by accostions of immigrants from other parts of Europe. For many years the socialist movement in the country was looked upon as having the support only of immigrants from the continent of Europe.

The Socialist Labor party was the outcome of the energies of these foreign born citizens. But this party did not make any perceptible headway. Constantly year after year, it was worse than the slightest minority. It attracted not the slightest attention. It was too insignificant for even a first thought on the part of political managers and others interested in the two leading parties of the nation, Democratic and Republican. The greenbackers scorned the Socialist-Labor folks, the Populists looked upon them with contempt, and the Free Silverites at 16 to 1 gave them but a passing thought. The politicians of those days and those of the present time have explained that the Socialist-Labor party could never make headway because of its antagonism to trade unions.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY ORGANIZED.

In 1896 the Socialist-Labor candidate for President, Matchett, received only 25,000 votes in the entire country. In 1900, however, there came a quick change when Eugene V. Debs became active and prominent. Mr. Debs and his friends, according to well informed socialist authorities, deprecated the attitude of the Socialist-Labor party toward trade unions and endeavored to bring about a more conservative policy, but he was opposed then and has been opposed since by Daniel DeLeon, who in socialist circles, or rather Socialist-Labor circles, is looked upon as the absolute master of the Socialist-Labor party. Indeed, if the views of many prominent socialists are to be accepted in their entirety Mr. DeLeon is the Socialist-Labor party as much of a political boss as any czar in the European or Democratic party of the present day.

Mr. Debs and his adherents being unable to induce the Socialist-Labor party to more conservative views concerning trade unions organized the Socialist Party with the fundamental idea that it should be friendly to trade unions and advocate especially principles which in the judgment of Mr. Debs and his followers would redound to the industrial development of workmen. In 1900 Debs' vote in the country for President was 92,000. In 1904, with Debs again as the candidate of the Socialist party for President, his vote jumped to 386,955. When Mr. Debs, a third time candidate for President, received a total vote of 1,172,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF THAT year, Chairman Hitchcock and his associates of the Republican national committee and Chairman Mack and his associates of the Democratic national committee were inclined to believe that Debs was to receive a total of 1,000,000. Statements to that effect were spread in the national headquarters of the two parties in New York and London. It was in the air, as it were,

that the socialists were to poll a great vote. They were exceedingly active. It would be an exaggeration to say that Mr. Hitchcock and his friends and Mr. Mack and his friends felt themselves relieved when it became known authoritatively that Debs' total vote was only 417,406, but it is no exaggeration to say that they felt very much easier when they learned of the actual result of Debs' third campaign for President as the candidate of the socialists and its indications for the future.

THE RECORD AT THE LAST ELECTION.

Early in 1910 with a campaign imminent in many States for Governors and Congressmen for the sixty-second session of the House of Representatives, the socialists renewed their activities. They put on extra steam during the summer months. In the fall they nominated candidates for Governor in many States, and it was observed that the nominees in most instances were native Americans.

There was a departure from the old idea that the socialists were distinctively foreign born citizens or sons. For instance J. Stitt Wilson was nominated for Governor of California, Asa Warren Drew for Governor of New Hampshire, Tom Clifford for Governor of Ohio, Charles Edward Russell for Governor of New York, John W. Stuyvesant for Governor of Pennsylvania, Daniel A. White for Governor of Massachusetts, John M. Work for Governor of Iowa and Robert Hunter for Governor of Connecticut.

In Commonwealths where no State candidates were to be nominated the socialists entered the lists for Congress, just as they did also in States where State tickets were named. Without discussing the merits or demerits of socialism the following table, made up from the best sources available, represents the result of the Socialist campaign in 1910, as compared with that of 1908:

SOCIALIST VOTE.	1910.
Alabama	1,399
Arkansas	5,750
Arizona	1,912
California	28,659
Colorado	7,960
Connecticut	5,113
Delaware	240
Florida	3,747
Georgia	384
Idaho	6,245
Illinois	34,711
Indiana	13,476
Iowa	8,937
Kansas	12,420
Kentucky	4,937
Louisiana	2,338
Maine	1,758
Maryland	2,523
Massachusetts	10,779
Michigan	11,586
Minnesota	10,021
Mississippi	1,048
Missouri	15,381
Montana	5,991
Nebraska	3,524
Nevada	2,203
New Hampshire	1,022
New Jersey	10,249
New York	28,451
North Carolina	2,411
North Dakota	2,728
Ohio	21,729
Oklahoma	7,339
Oregon	33,913
Pennsylvania	1,295
Rhode Island	1,491
South Carolina	70
South Dakota	1,872
Tennessee	7,570
Texas	4,895
Utah	1,055
Vermont	258
Virginia	14,177
Washington	3,579
West Virginia	28,164
Wisconsin	1,715
Wyoming	17,406
Totals	542,677

*Estimated.

The total vote of the socialists in an off year, 1910, shows a gain of 125,271 over the Presidential year of 1908. An effort has been made to ascertain the real or fancied causes for this increased vote. Leading Republicans, important Democrats and socialists prominent in their party's affairs have been interviewed. Their explanations are set forth here in general terms.

CAUSES OF THE INCREASED SOCIALIST VOTE.

The greatly increased vote of the socialists in California, looked upon as an insurgent State, where Theodore A. Bell, temporary chairman of the Denver national convention of 1908 and a strong Bryan man, was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and H. Johnson, a prominent insurgent, was the Republican candidate for Governor, indicates that the socialists who supported Wilson had no sympathy for either Bell or Johnson or the wing of the two parties they represented, and that workmen previously voting either the Republican or the Democratic State ticket joined in swelling the Socialist vote. In other words, Bell and Johnson could insure as much as they pleased at all hours of the day and night and make all sorts of attacks upon the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was the principal issue of the fight, and notwithstanding their attitude the socialist vote of the State was increased.

Take staid old Connecticut as the next illustration. This Commonwealth has been considered a bulwark of Republican protection policies; yet Mr. Hunter, the socialist candidate for Governor, in his campaign derided the tariff and the socialists tell you that Mr. Hunter's explanation of the tariff policy of the two parties, Republican and Democratic, was this little saying in his speeches:

"You see, gentlemen, the tariff of the two parties, Democratic and Republican, is something like this: When one party is in it is two cents on salt and three cents on sugar, and when the other party is in it is three cents on salt and two cents on sugar."

Without going into exhaustive details about the main features of this article insist that their party is against all tariffs and if in power in the nation would do away with all tariffs on the ground that free trade would develop the most rapid and sure development of the industrial interests of the country, and besides the socialists declare that the present high prices of food and the necessities of life are the direct result of prices brought about by monopolistic control.

The socialists, going further, aver that the logical battlegrounds of their party are the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, and all States where the industrial developments are greatest. In support of their statements on this line they point out that in Europe the chief socialist strength is in the industrial districts, and they recall that in Germany, Saxony is known as "the Red Kingdom," while in France

the chief centres of Socialism are Roubaix and Lille, and in Spain Bilbao. There is little or no socialist sentiment in the Southern States. The socialists explain this by saying that they really have no State organizations in the South, "where most of the voters are negroes, who are very often disfranchised." But these same socialists tell you that they point with pride to their great vote in Oklahoma, where the negroes held a State convention and endorsed the socialist ticket.

The jump in the socialist vote in Texas is explained by those familiar with affairs in that State to be due to opposition to Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey and his management of the Democratic party. In the one Star State in 1910 the Republican candidate for Governor received 28,107 votes and the socialist candidate for Governor 11,839.

The increased vote in Nebraska, looked upon as Bryan's State, is explained to represent a dissatisfaction with the candidacy of James C. Dalmann, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that part of the increase represents Democratic defection. As matter of fact, as far as it could be learned, most of the socialist campaigners in 1910, either for Governor or for Congressmen, made their appeals to clerks and salaried people who had been hit hard by the high cost of living, and while in a number of States radical Republicans and radical Democrats made like appeals for support either as candidates for Governor or Congress, the socialist vote was increased nevertheless.

FIRST SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN.

But the pet prize of the socialists in last November's election was the success of Victor I. Berger, who was elected to Congress in the Fifth district of Wisconsin, which includes Milwaukee. Representative Berger is the first socialist who was ever elected to the House of Representatives. His vote was 13,197, while the vote of J. P. Carney, his Democratic opponent, was 8,433, and the vote of Henry F. Cochems, his Republican opponent, was 13,147.

Mr. Cochems for half a dozen years has been practically the chief lieutenant of Senator La Follette, who has made his political success chiefly through his attacks on the railroad and industrial interests of his State. It was Mr. Cochems who presented Senator La Follette's name as the candidate of his State for President in the Republican national convention of 1908. There is positive glee among the socialists when they tell you how Berger beat Senator La Follette's chief lieutenant.

The average socialist tells you that very many of their people believe Representative Berger to be their ablest leader, but that in no sense is he a boss and that the attempt to be a boss he would not be recognized as such for the reason that they do not care to believe that any man in their party wants to boss them as Mr. de Leon is said to boss the Socialist-Labor party. While these socialists speak in very high terms of Representative Berger they do not refrain from advising that probably Mr. Debs is personally better liked and more fondly thought of by them.

Well informed socialists have been asked why the expectations for the vote of a million in 1908 were not realized. They tell you that the vast majority of their followers are workmen who are continually because of necessity moving from one city to another, or one town to another, and that the election laws of the various States requiring continuous residence for a certain period practically disfranchise their supporters. Nevertheless in the next breath they assert with earnestness that their total vote in the Presidential campaign of 1912 will certainly reach a million.

SOCIALISM AND CONGRESS.

It has been stated by certain political authorities that the Republicans lost many Congressmen on last election day because of the heavy vote of the socialists, the argument being that the socialists drew more from the Republicans than from the Democrats. So prevalent has this assertion become in political circles that it calls for investigation. The following table shows that in the various States the Democratic candidate was elected over the Republican candidate by less than the amount of the socialist vote in every instance:

AT LARGE.

Taylor, Dem.	102,700
Stevens, Rep.	101,752
Bentley, Soc.	8,920

DISTRICTS.

Rucker, Dem.	40,458
Burger, Rep.	37,998
Martin, Soc.	3,661

ILLINOIS.

Buchanan, Dem.	22,320
Lundin, Rep.	21,099
Collins, Soc.	7,016

CALIFORNIA.

Evans, Dem.	13,501
Canslerberg, Rep.	12,961
Schiffers-Smith, Soc.	2,650

NEW YORK.

Fowler, Dem.	17,250
Chapman, Rep.	16,913
Dickerson, Soc.	221

INDIANA.

Collop, Dem.	22,960
Blund, Rep.	21,419
Garrison, Soc.	2,322

MAINE.

Morrison, Dem.	24,474
Neal, Rep.	23,841
Wasson, Soc.	1,326

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rauch, Dem.	22,828
Thompson, Rep.	21,282
Marlot, Soc.	1,240

MARYLAND.

Barnhart, Dem.	25,253
Moorhead, Rep.	24,125
Kahn, Soc.	1,650

MASSACHUSETTS.

Konig, Dem.	15,928
Main, Rep.	14,740
Fields, Soc.	982

NEW JERSEY.

Lewis, Dem.	16,852
Warner, Rep.	15,896
Weber, Soc.	1,158

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jennings, Soc.	1,806
Wilson, Dem.	20,676
Law, Rep.	20,265

Wolfe, Soc.	2,257
Goldfogle, Dem.	4,606
Block, Rep.	1,850

London, Soc.	3,322
Smith, Dem.	20,685
Alexander, Rep.	20,684

Roberts, Soc.	978
Allen, Dem.	24,328
Goebel, Rep.	23,825

Schweickart, Soc.	2,267
Sherwood, Dem.	21,008
Hamilton, Rep.	19,593

Rees, Soc.	3,917
White, Dem.	17,724
Joyce, Rep.	17,674

Martin, Soc.	2,216
Francis, Dem.	15,731
Hollingsworth, Rep.	15,223

Murray, Soc.	2,328
Whitacre, Dem.	23,483
Kennedy, Rep.	23,483

Williams, Soc.	4,907
Batterton, Dem.	19,255
Thomson, Rep.	18,790

Miller, Soc.	3,720
Bulkeley, Dem.	18,991
Cassidy, Rep.	16,718

Charnay, Soc.	2,849
Lee, Dem.	9,482
Horton, Rep.	9,441

Foley, Soc.	4,739
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It will be observed from the foregoing table that there may be some weight to the statement that Republicans were defeated for Congress by the socialist vote in two districts of Colorado, two in Illinois, four in Indiana, two in Maryland, one in Michigan, four in Missouri, one in Nebraska, four in New York, seven in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania, a total of twenty-nine.

Inasmuch as the next House of Representatives is to consist of 227 Democrats, 163 Republicans and 1 Socialist, if there is any substantial basis for the statement that the socialist candidates for Congress in the districts mentioned helped to defeat the Republican candidates for Congress, the absence on last election day of the socialist candidates for Congress in these districts would have made the next House of Representatives 188 Democrats, 192 Republicans and 1 Socialist.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

United States Makes Poor Showing in Contrast With Other Countries.

In the ten years of the Nobel Foundation the prizes have been bestowed on fifty-six individuals and two peace societies. Their distribution is as follows: Germany, 15; France, 10; England, 7; Holland, Russia, Italy and Switzerland, 4 each; Sweden, 3; Denmark, Spain and the United States, 2 each; Austria, Belgium and Norway, 1 each.

What shall be said of the United States, put into the same class with Spain and Denmark, and below Russia and Holland? "As Americans, of course," says the Independent, "our first impulse is to dispute the decision of the umpire, and claim that Europe has never been properly appreciative of our scientific and literary achievements."

But the Nobel committee receive nominations from distinguished men of all countries, and they expend a sum almost equal to the prizes in the investigation of the relative merits of the candidates. In their awards they have shown a catholicity of somewhat capricious taste, and an intention to disregard national lines.

"We ought at least to beat the Dutch. But this year's awards add another to the honors of the Netherlands, twice as many as we have won. If the prizes went in proportion to the population we should have to have six or four Nobel prizes to match the Dutch four, and that is more than the total number."

The four Dutchmen are Lorentz, Zeeman, Van't Hoff and Van der Waals, all physicists. Now, what four physicists have we to match against them? Michelson, by decision of the Nobel committee, is in the same class; that leaves three. One other name we could with confidence bring forward as worthy to rank with the Dutchmen in the field, Willard Gibbs of Yale. He has won three years after the Nobel Foundation began its work. He should have received a prize, might have, if he had been less modest or his friends more energetic.

"Of our living physicists we will not pretend to pick out the three who should precede these Dutchmen, for even if we should find names that undeniably stand as high it would merely put the United States on a par with the Netherlands, not where we aspire to be, in the class with Germany, France and England."

"Out of the seventeen other Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry eight have been going without the things I liked; it also meant a sort of slow starvation. I have died in my time, and after each spell of rigorous diet I have always had a breakdown. Each experiment left me older than before, and each one carved a new wrinkle in my face."

"Yet here were young looking and beautiful women telling me that they preserved their beauty by dieting; it was puzzling. I went to the youngest looking middle aged woman I knew and begged her to tell me her secret. She did not want to divulge it at first, for she said she had paid for it and had gone all the way to France to get it. She therefore felt that she was entitled to it. But by dint of bribery and begging I got it from her. I have since learned that the secret is known to nearly all the women who remain young."

"The diet is not a fast diet; you can't be a fastidist and succeed, they tell me. You must take a rational amount of food and it must also be rational food."

"The woman from whom I got the secret advised me to adopt the Continental habit of taking a cup of coffee immediately upon awakening, or if you are a tea drinker you can take tea. The tea must be very weak; if you take coffee it must be still weaker, but the cup must be big and the tea or coffee very hot."

"I will say here that this diet is for the busy woman. It is not for the woman who spends her mornings in bed and whose days are passed in the hotel. It is for the woman of many engagements, the one whose duties are so numerous and varied that she does not see how she will ever get through the day."

"The breakfast should come about an hour after the cup of coffee. In my own case I have my breakfast at 8, my cup of coffee having been sipped at 7. I take the Queen Alexandra breakfast. I have three very thin slices of brown bread cut so delicately that they are transparent. On these I spread no butter but heavy cream. This, if kept in a cold place will be so thick that it

can be spread with a knife upon the brown bread."

"I do not take fruit, for I find that acids do not agree with me in the morning. I do sometimes indulge in a baked apple with cream. This makes my whole breakfast. I follow it with a small cup of black coffee, which acts as a stimulant and digestive. I find that coffee with cream does not agree with me, but I can take it clear or slightly sweetened."

"While I am eating and drinking I read my mail. This forces me to eat in a leisurely manner. Slow eating is good for the reason that it delays the action. I can easily fancy that I am eating a large breakfast if I have a morning paper to peruse while I eat."

"At 11 I am usually out and my social duties are such that I find myself confronted with a cup of coffee or tea about 11. I take a small cup, containing cream or milk. By 1 I am ready for luncheon."

"My luncheon, when I can take it alone, consists of a baked potato with plenty of sweet butter. Of course everybody knows that sweet butter has no salt in it, so I put plenty of salt on the potato. At the same time I can taste the sweetness and richness of the butter. It is a delightful appetizer, and I enjoy my big baked potato and lump of butter as I could never enjoy any course luncheon in the world, and it agrees with me."

"Dinner is a much more difficult meal, for one has the family to consider and to diet is almost impossible. I get around it by having my own salad. I usually take a mouthful of soup, no more. Then comes the dinner, which I am compelled to taste; but all the while I am looking forward to the salad, which is made according to a French specialist's recipe. If I am lucky enough to dine alone I have nothing at all except the salad, and after three days of dining upon it I can count the few wrinkles that are left in my face."

EAT AND REMAIN YOUNG

HERE IS A FRENCH SECRET OF ETERNAL YOUTH.

Beautiful Women Made of Mayonnaise Dressing, Declares One Specialist.

Mince Pie and Fruit Cake Offer Beauty Foods Poets to Remember.

"You can eat almost anything so long as you are young enough to take exercise," declared a woman whose face and figure are exceptional. "I'm often compared to Bernhardt, though I can't say that my son has grandchildren. After a fashion I am following her, for I'm middle aged, and I know that I don't look it."

"This youthfulness of mine is kept up in spite of the fact that I lead what might be called a very hard life. I go to the opera and have supper afterward; I rise rather early and go through my mail, which is always hard upon the eye, making wrinkles, and I keep up the pace all day. It would not be at all wonderful if I were to look fully my age."

"I may add that I am past the years when a woman can exercise. I can take short walks, but I cannot supply the courage or the ambition, the interest or the time to go upon long trips or to work in a gymnasium."

"I began to feel myself growing old a few years ago. I looked about me. Most of the women of my age were old, were on the shelf so far as good looks went, and some of them were out and out dowagers. But I noticed that a few were still young."

"One after another I talked with those who were still young and asked them the secret. All had about the same thing to say, they were most particular about their diet."

"Now, to me dieting had always meant going without the things I liked; it also meant a sort of slow starvation. I have died in my time, and after each spell of rigorous diet I have always had a breakdown. Each experiment left me older than before, and each one carved a new wrinkle in my face."

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